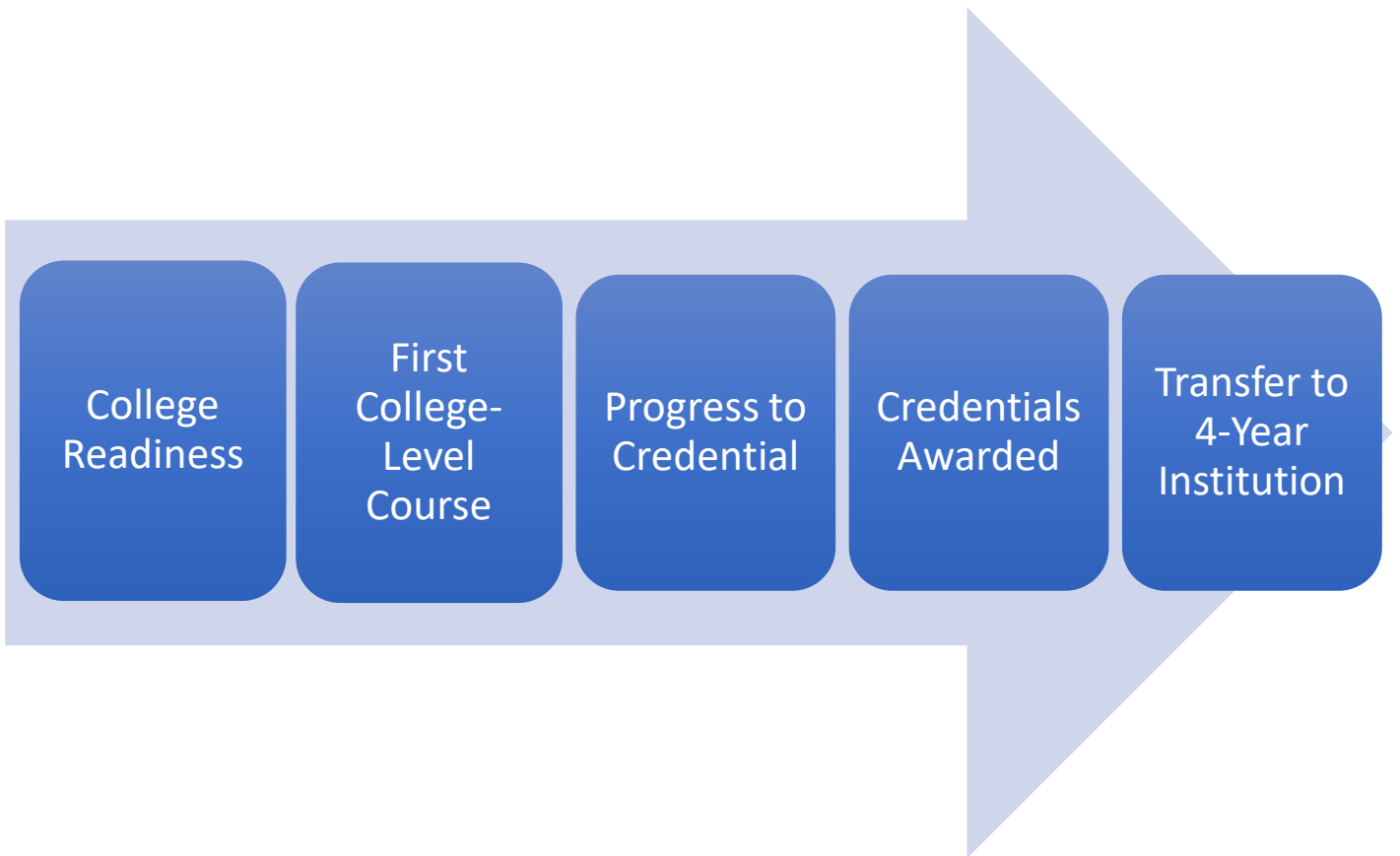


Performance Based Funding for Texas Community Colleges

Student Success Points

Student Success Points were established in 2013 as the performance-based funding system for Texas community colleges. The Student Success Points system is based on the premise that educational achievement at community colleges includes more than the awarding of credentials or successful transfer, although these are important components of the system. Success Points also measure student progression along a continuum from the least prepared students who need developmental education to the most prepared students who are ready for college-level courses. The system also measures progress to a credential: completion of the student's first term and completion of the first year of college.

The goal of the Student Success Points system is to reward colleges for improvement in student achievement.



Legislative History of Student Success Points

The 83rd Legislature, 2013, adopted a new model for funding community colleges. This new model includes: Student Success Points, Core Operations, and Contact Hour funding.

- For the 2014-2015 biennium, \$172.0 million was appropriated for Student Success Points.
- The 2014-2015 Student Success Points appropriations was based on a 3-year average of 929,188 Student Success Points.
- Each Student Success Point was funded at a rate of \$185.12 per point.

The 84th Legislature, 2015, continued funding of Student Success Points as one component of the Community College funding model for the 2016-2017 biennium.

- SB 1, Rider 23, (83rd Legislature, 2013) required the development of a new allocation system that compares the performance of each community college district against itself.
- The new allocation system proposed for the 2016-2017 biennium was that Student Success Points should be funded at a rate that is no less than the rate funded in the 2014-2015 biennium, or \$185.12 per point.
- The Student Success Point appropriation for the 2016-2017 biennium was \$169.2 million; 10 percent of the instructional funds appropriated to community colleges (after first deducting the core amount).
- Student Success Points were funded at \$173 per point; not funded at a level to reward student improvement and maintain the “compete against yourself” system (\$185 per point).

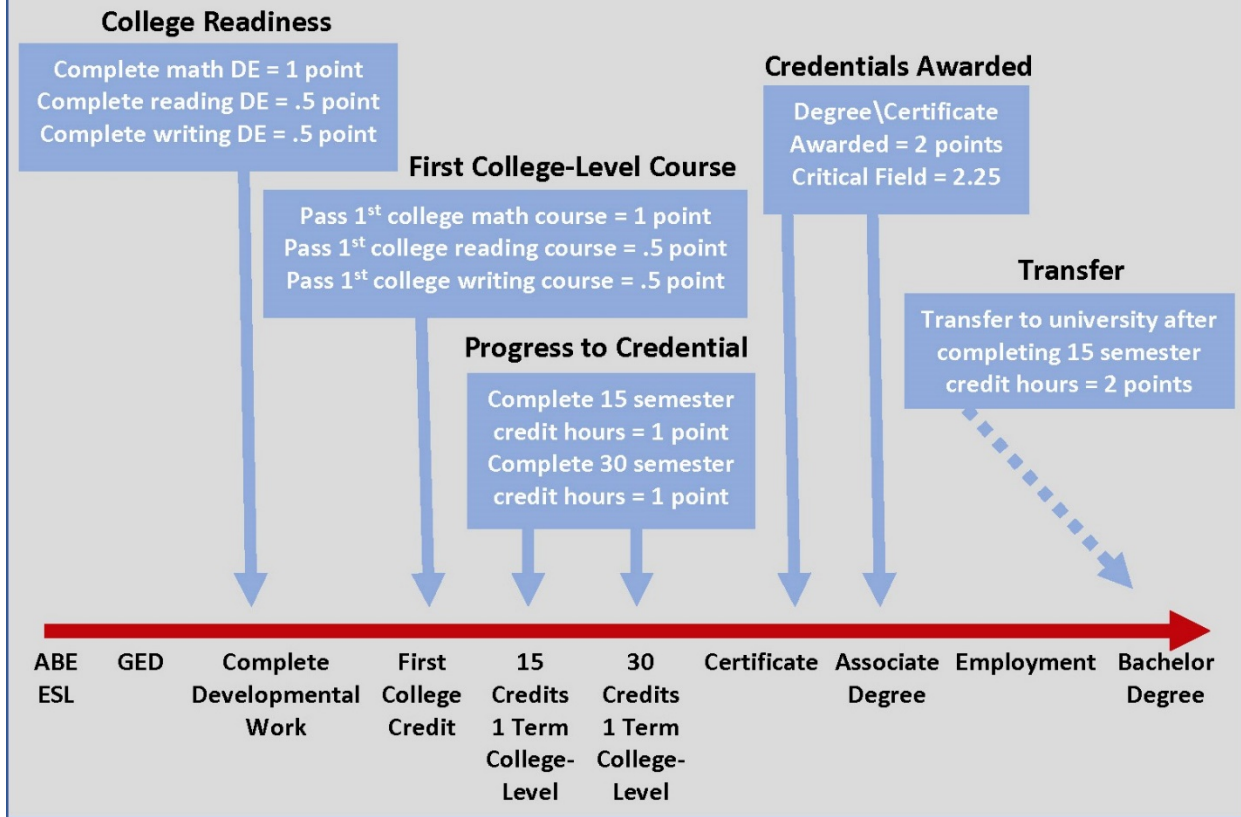
The 85th Legislature, 2017, appropriated \$180 million for Student Success Points for the 2018-2018 biennium.

- This amount represents 10.6% of the total amount appropriated after first deducting the amount funded for Core Operations.
- The three-year average of total Student Success Points is 1,048,949. This represents an increase of 7% from the previous biennium’s total of 980,204 Student Success Points.
- The 2018-2019 funding rate for Student Success Points is \$172 per point. This represents a slight decrease from the 2016-2017 rate of \$173 per point.

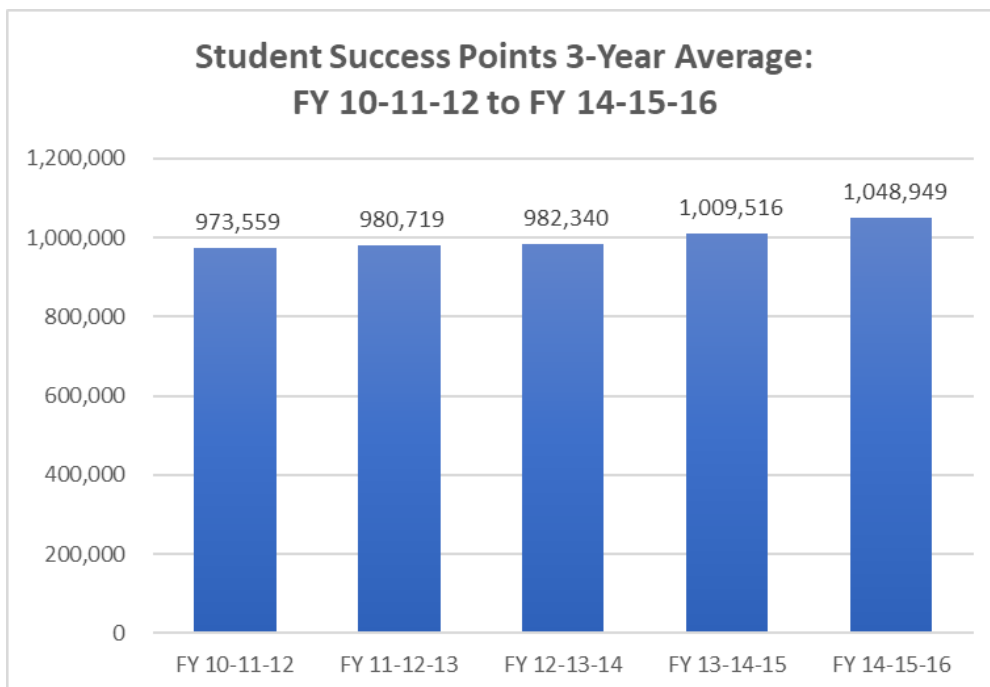
Calculation of Student Success Points

- Student success points metrics have been under development and refined since 2010.
- Student success points are calculated each fiscal year.
- A 3-year average is used for appropriating student success points to each community college district (to account for fluctuations in points from year to year).
- Student success points measure a snapshot of a target fiscal year rather than a cohort data approach. For example, fall 2014 to summer 2015 is Fiscal Year 2015.
- The Student Success Points Model on the next page provides a summary of the eleven distinct metrics used in the calculation of each district’s student success points.

Student Success Point Model

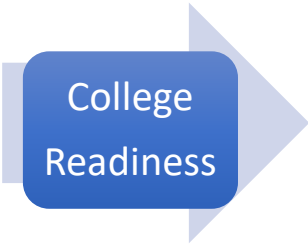


- Total Student Success Points generated by Texas Community Colleges have increased 14.7 percent since FY 2010 (FY 2010 = 953,078 SSPs; FY 2016 = 1,043,322 SSPs; see page 7 for totals by college).
- The 3-year average, the number of student success points used for allocating state funds, has increased 7.7 percent since FY 10-11-12 (see chart below).

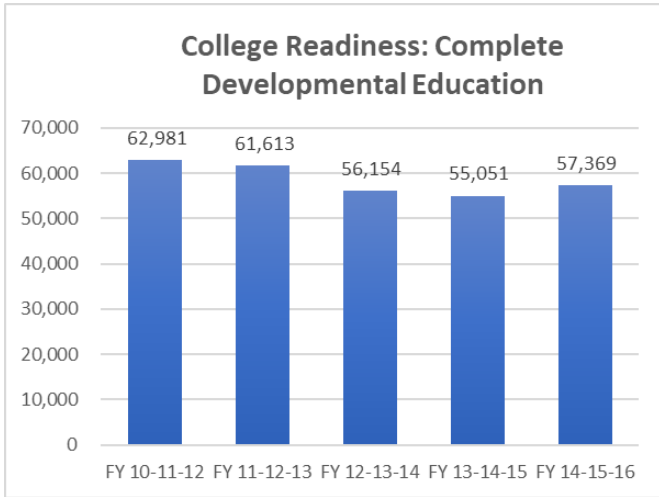


Overview of Each Major Area of Student Success Points

College Readiness: Complete Developmental Education

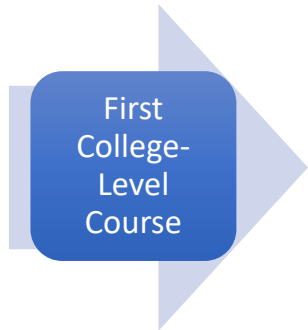


Only students who are not ready in math, reading, and/or writing as first time undergraduates can potentially qualify for student success points in this category. The time period for completing developmental work is the target year being measured and the 2 previous years (3 years total). If a student successfully completes developmental work in the fiscal year being measured, then one point is awarded for math completion, 0.5 point for reading completion, and 0.5 point for writing completion.

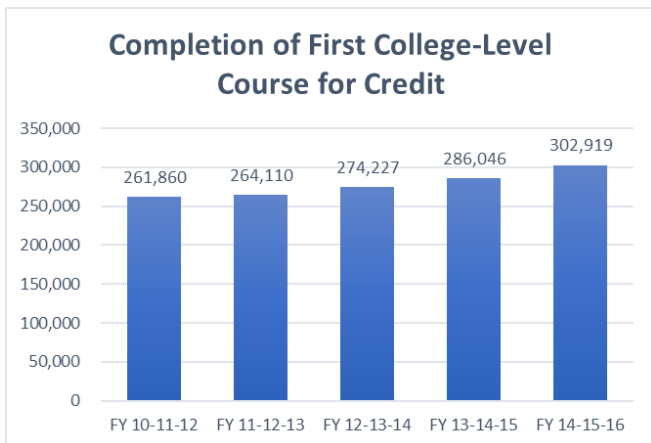


The 3-year average for completing developmental education success points has declined 9% since FY 10-11-12.

First College-Level Course for Credit



If a student successfully completes the first college-level math, reading, and/or writing course with a letter grade of "A-B-or C" in the fiscal year measured, then one point is awarded for completion of the math course, 0.5 point for completion of the reading course, and 0.5 point for completion of the writing course. The time period for tracking this measure is the target year being measured and the 3 previous years (4 years total).

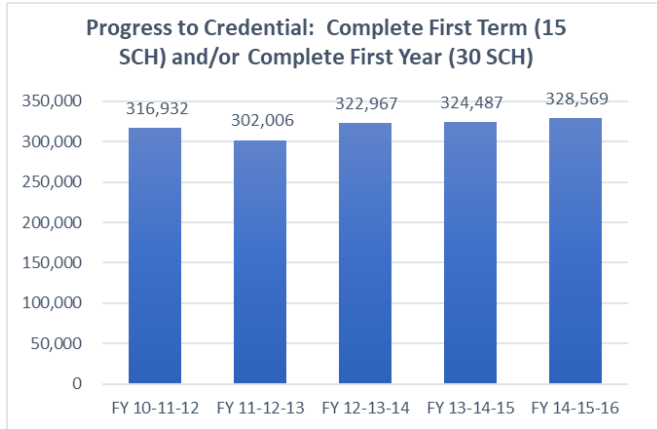


The 3-year average for completing the first college-level course success points has increased 16% since FY 10-11-12.

Progress to Credential: Complete 1st Term (15 SCH) and/or Complete 1st Year (30 SCH)



If a student successfully completes at least 15 semester credit hours (SCH) and/or 30 SCH at the same institution during the target year being measured, then one point is awarded for completion of 15 SCH and one point is awarded for completion of 30 SCH. The time period for this measure is the fiscal year being measured and the 3 previous years (4 years total).

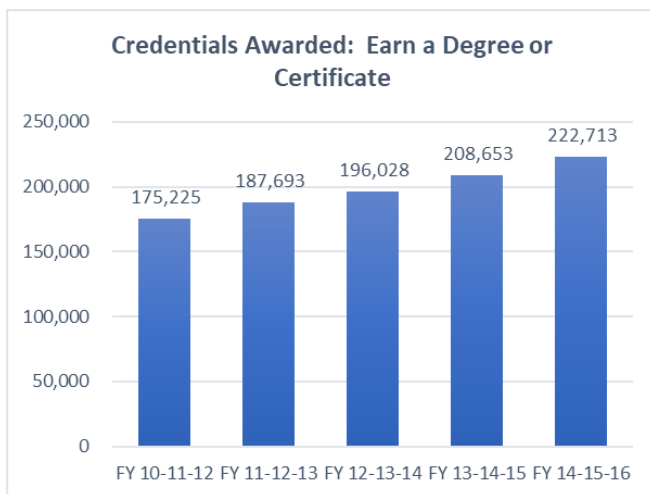


The 3-year average for progress to a credential success points success points has increased 3.7% since FY 10-11-12.

Credentials Awarded: Earn a Degree or Certificate



If a student earns a Bachelor's of Applied Technology (BAT), an Associate's degree, a level 1 or Level 2 Certificate, an Advanced Technology Certificate, or completes the Core Curriculum during the target year being measured, then two points are awarded. If a student completes a degree or certificate in a critical field, then 2.25 points are awarded. Unduplicated degrees and certificates awarded by the district in the target year being measured are counted.



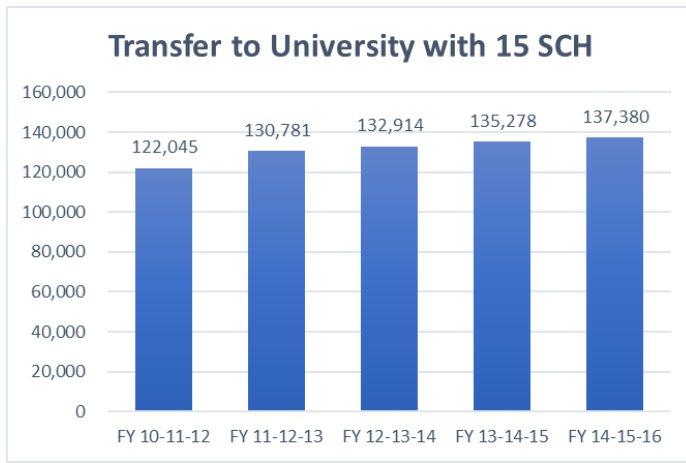
The 3-year average for credentials awarded success points success points has increased 277% since FY 10-11-12.

Transfer to University with 15 Semester Credit Hours



Transfer

If a student has successfully completed at least 15 SCH at the same institution and a record is found by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board at a Texas public or private university in the target year being measured, then two points are awarded. The time period for this measure is the fiscal year being measured and the 3 previous years (4 years total). Colleges may report out-of-state enrollments using National Student Clearinghouse data.



The 3-year average for transfer to a university success points has increased 13% since FY 10-11-12.